

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-15. (Cancelled)

16. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing an electrode, comprising: forming an electrode layer by adopting an inkjet method in which a liquid containing an active material is ejected in the form of many particles to adhere the particles to a base material.

17. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing an electrode according to claim 16, wherein the base material is any one of a collector and a polymer electrolyte membrane.

18. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing an electrode according to claim 16, wherein the liquid is adhered to the same position of the base material twice or more to increase a thickness of the electrode layer.

19. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing an electrode according to claim 16, wherein the particle is ejected by a change in volume of a piezoelectric element.

20. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing an electrode according to claim 16, wherein a volume of the particle ranges from 1 to 100 picoliters.

21. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing an electrode according to claim 16, wherein the base material is a collector, an average thickness of the collector and the electrode layer ranges from 5 to 300 μm , and a maximum thickness of the collector and the electrode layer is not more than 105% of a minimum thickness of the collector and the electrode layer.

22. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing an electrode according to claim 21, wherein the average thickness of the collector and the electrode layer which are located within 10 mm from a region where the electrode layer is not disposed on the collector is not more than

104% of the average thickness in other regions.

23. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing an electrode according to claim 22, wherein the region where the electrode layer is not disposed on the collector is the region to which a tab is connected.

24. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing an electrode according to claim 21, wherein a ratio (σ/A) of a standard deviation (σ) of the thickness of the electrode layer to an average thickness (A) of the electrode layer is not more than 3%.

25. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing an electrode according to claim 16, wherein the active material is a positive electrode active material including any one of Li-Mn based composite oxide and Li-Ni based composite oxide.

26. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing an electrode according to claim 16, wherein the active material is a negative electrode active material including any one of a crystalline carbon material and a noncrystalline carbon material.

27. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a battery, comprising: forming a negative electrode layer by adopting an inkjet method in which a liquid containing a negative electrode active material is ejected in the form of many particles; and forming a positive electrode layer by adopting the inkjet method in which the liquid containing a positive electrode active material is ejected in the form of many particles.

28. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a battery according to claim 27, further comprising: forming a polymer electrolyte membrane by adopting the inkjet method in which the liquid containing a polymerization initiator and a polymer electrolyte raw material is ejected in the form of many particles.

29. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a battery according to claim 27, wherein the battery is a rectangular battery in which a power generating element including the electrode

are stored in a packaging material including a polymer metal composite film, and the average thickness of a portion where the power generating element is stored within 10 mm from an end portion of the portion where the power generating element is stored is not more than 104% of the average thickness in the portion exceeding 10 mm from the end portion.

30. (Currently Amended) An electrode, comprising:

a collector; and

an electrode layer which is disposed on the collector, and comprises a plurality of dots containing an active material, each of the dots being connected to adjacent dots by connecting portions,

wherein the dots are spaced apart from one another and the only active material connecting the dots is the connecting portions, and

wherein the connecting portions extend from round surfaces of the dots.

31. (Currently Amended) An electrode, comprising:

a collector; and

an electrode layer which is disposed on the collector, and comprises a plurality of dots containing an active material, each of the dots being connected to adjacent dots by ~~eonnection~~ connecting portions,

wherein the dots are spaced apart from one another and the only active material connecting the dots is the connecting portions,

wherein the connecting portions extend from round surfaces of the dots,

wherein an average thickness of the collector and the electrode layer ranges from 5 to 300 μm , and a maximum thickness of the collector and the electrode layer is not more than 105% of a minimum thickness of the collector and the electrode layer, and

wherein the dots and the ~~eonnection~~ connecting portions are formed by drying liquid particles containing the active material, a liquid particle being connected to an adjacent liquid particle by surface tension.

32. (Previously Presented) An electrode as recited in claim 30, wherein the dots and the connecting portions are formed by drying liquid particles containing the active material, a liquid particle being connected to an adjacent liquid particle by surface tension.
33. (Previously Presented) An electrode according to claim 30, wherein a volume of a respective dot ranges from 1 to 100 picoliters.
34. (Previously Presented) An electrode according to claim 30, wherein the active material is a positive electrode active material including any one of a Li-Mn based composite oxide and a Li-Ni based composite oxide.
35. (Previously Presented) An electrode according to claim 30, wherein the active material is a negative electrode active material including any one of a crystalline carbon material and a noncrystalline carbon material.
36. (Previously Presented) An electrode according to claim 31, wherein a volume of a respective dot ranges from 1 to 100 picoliters.
37. (Previously Presented) An electrode according to claim 31, wherein the active material is a positive electrode active material including any one of a Li-Mn based composite oxide and a Li-Ni based composite oxide.
38. (Previously Presented) An electrode according to claim 31, wherein the active material is a negative electrode active material including any one of a crystalline carbon material and a noncrystalline carbon material.
39. (New) An electrode according to claim 30, wherein the connecting portions are smaller than the dots.

40. (New) An electrode according to claim 31, wherein the connecting portions are smaller than the dots.
41. (New) An electrode according to claim 30, wherein all dots are arranged in the same plane.
42. (New) An electrode according to claim 31, wherein all dots are arranged in the same plane.
43. (New) An electrode according to claim 30, wherein the dots are arranged in regularly arranged layers.
44. (New) An electrode according to claim 31, wherein the dots are arranged in regularly arranged layers.